

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. V. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1890. No. 39.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORT.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE,
Surgeon's Office, September 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here on the 18th instant of British bark *Erycina*, sixteen days from Havana.

This vessel had, by account of the U. S. sanitary inspector at Havana, eight or ten cases of yellow fever aboard while lying at the wharf ("San José"). She has had since leaving Havana two cases which I consider suspicious.

She is now discharging ballast, and will be treated as a certainly-infected ship.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M.-H. S.,

Washington, D. C.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of August, 1890. Reports to the State board of health from 98 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 806,360, show a total of 1,065 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 157; enteric fever, 28; diphtheria, 25; scarlet fever, 2; croup, 4; measles, 1; and whooping-cough, 3.

Oakland.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 60,000. Total deaths, 61, including phthisis pulmonalis 7 and enteric fever 1.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of August, 1890. Reports to the State board of health from 167 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 742,350, show a total of 1,280 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis,

112; enteric fever, 32; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 22; and whooping-cough, 21.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says :

An epidemic of diphtheria appeared in Brooklyn, the result of an imported case. The sanitary correspondent did not communicate further particulars. If the imported case was a pupil in the public schools it is easy to explain so wide a prevalence; but if in a private house it would seem as if the usual and well known means of restricting it had been neglected.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in New Haven. Twenty cases were reported during the month, three-quarters of which were in one ward. The others are in widely separated parts of the town. No common source of infection has been discovered as yet by the health authorities, although they are still pursuing an investigation.

FLORIDA—*Jacksonville*.—Month of August, 1890. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis 6 and enteric fever 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 85,000. Total deaths, 143, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; croup, 1; and whooping-cough, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 13, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 68 observers, indicate that scarlet fever and influenza increased, and that cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping-cough, measles, cholera infantum, and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present at 27 places, scarlet fever at 30 places, enteric fever at 34 places, and measles at 8 places.

Detroit.—Month of August, 1890. Total deaths, 364, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; diphtheria, 22; enteric fever, 4; and scarlet fever, 1.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 460,000. Total deaths, 694, including phthisis and tuberculosis pulmonalis, 70; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 15; croup, 2; and whooping-cough, 2.

TENNESSEE.—Month of August, 1890. Reports to the state board of health indicate that the principal prevailing diseases during the month, named in the order of their greater prevalence, were: Malarial fevers, consumption, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, and tonsilitis. Enteric fever was reported in 21 counties, whooping-cough in 10 counties, scarlet fever in 7 counties, diphtheria in 5 counties, measles in 2 counties, and croup and mumps in 1 county.

Reports from 7 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 227,551, show a total of 374 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 49; enteric fever, 23; and diphtheria and croup, 11.

Chattanooga.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 48, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 1.

Memphis.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 62,000. Total deaths, 134, including enteric fever 3 and diphtheria 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
New York, N. Y.....	Sept. 20.....	1,642,298	660							17	8	20	6	17
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 20.....	1,100,000	365							23	3	16		4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Sept. 13.....	1,064,277	319							10	4	5		3
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Sept. 20.....	871,852	350							4	2	13	3	4
Baltimore, Md.....	Sept. 20.....	500,343	169							9		4		3
St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 13.....	460,000	147							4	1	3		1
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 20.....	446,507	169							3	1	1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sept. 19.....	325,000	107							3		14		
Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 15.....	250,000	125							7		3		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 9.....	240,310	140							3				
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 16.....	240,310	87							7		1		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 23.....	240,310	103							8			1	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Sept. 15.....	240,000	85							12	2	2		1
Detroit, Mich.....	Sept. 13.....	230,000	77							1		8		
Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 20.....	227,000	75											
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Sept. 20.....	220,000	73							2	1	3	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Sept. 20.....	200,000	40							1		5		
Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 20.....	135,000	51							2				1
Providence, R. I.....	Sept. 20.....	132,043	55							2		1		
Richmond, Va.....	Sept. 13.....	100,000	37									4		2
Richmond, Va.....	Sept. 20.....	100,000	42							1		2	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 20.....	76,309	28											
Fall River, Mass.....	Sept. 20.....	75,000	39							3				
Charleston, S. C.....	Sept. 20.....	60,145	28							1				
Portland, Me.....	Sept. 20.....	42,000	19											
Galveston, Tex.....	Sept. 5.....	40,000	15											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Sept. 20.....	35,000	15							2		1		
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 23.....	34,397	13							1				
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 30.....	34,397	11							1				
Altoona, Pa.....	Sept. 6.....	34,397	6											
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Sept. 12.....	32,000	8											
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Sept. 19.....	32,000	10											
Auburn, N. Y.....	Sept. 20.....	26,000	7											
Newton, Mass.....	Sept. 13.....	22,011	10											
Newton, Mass.....	Sept. 20.....	22,011	7											
Newport, R. I.....	Sept. 18.....	20,000	7											
Rock Island, Ill.....	Sept. 14.....	16,000	5											
Pensacola, Fla.....	Sept. 13.....	15,000	6							1				

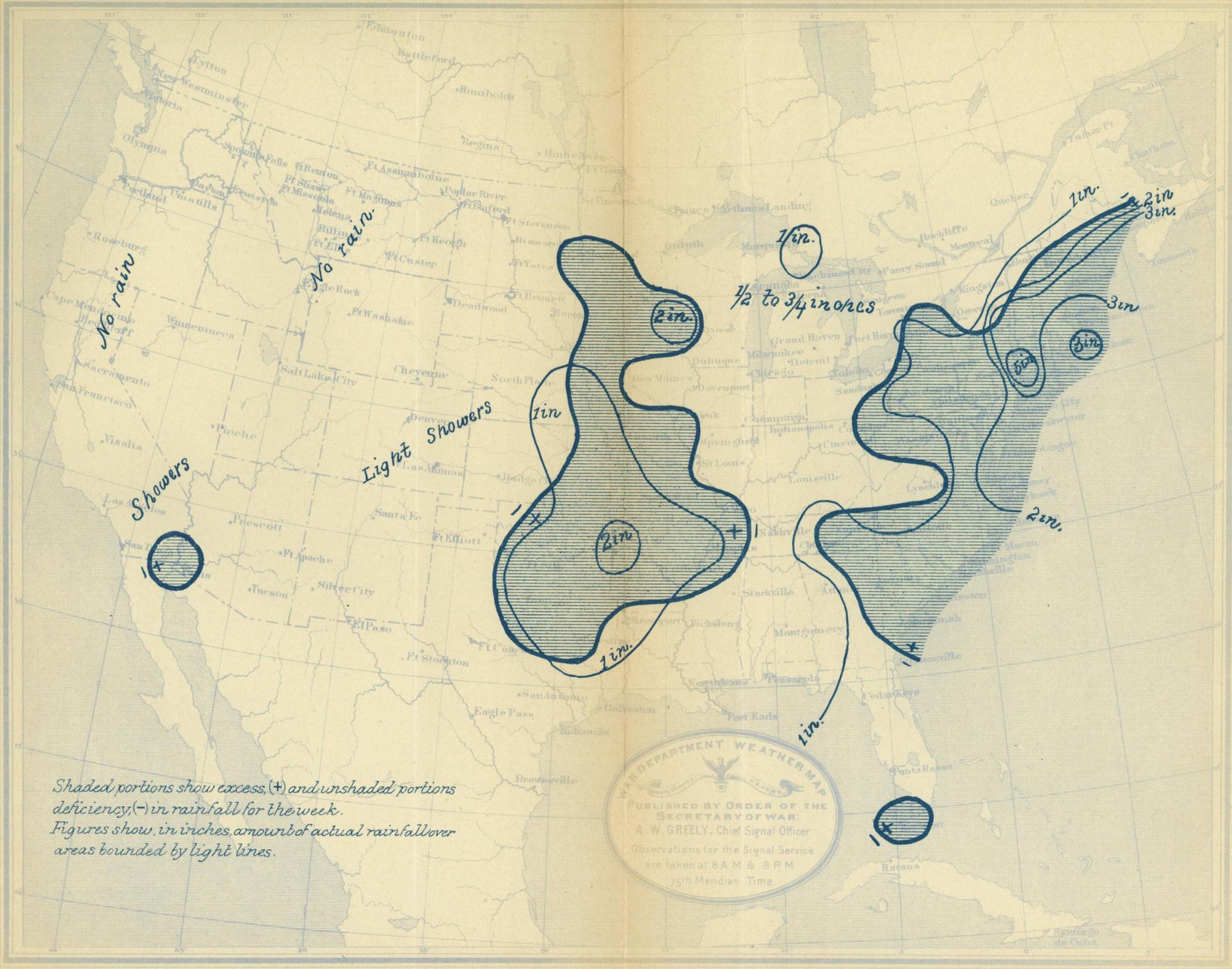
Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended September 19, 1890.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees, Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	55	37	.....	.83	2.69	.....
Portland, Me.....	60	18	.....	.71	3.15	.....
Boston, Mass.....	61	45	.....	.69	1.51	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	63	31	.....	.77	.99	.....
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	63	14	.....	.77	2.95	.....
New York, N. Y.....	65	28	.....	.78	4.62	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	67	11	.....	.74	.....	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67	6	.....	.74	1.38	.04
Baltimore, Md.....	68	14	.....	.87	1.03	.....
Washington, D. C.....	67	9	.....	.90	.68	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	68	14	.....	1.75	.....	.15
Norfolk, Va.....	71	22	.....	1.11	1.65	.....
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	71	11	.....	.69	1.09	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	73	6	.....	1.69	.....	.33
Charleston, S. C.....	76	11	.....	1.48	.82	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	74	16	.....	1.86	1.94	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	76	6	.....	1.27	1.11	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	78	17	.....	1.82	.....	.78
Key West, Fla.....	83	.....	18	1.53	3.41	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	71	15	.....	.69	.....	.49
Pensacola, Fla.....	77	12	.....	1.35	.....	1.01
Mobile, Ala.....	76	10	.....	1.20	.....	1.20
Montgomery, Ala.....	75	21	.....	.68	.....	.62
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74	19	.....	1.06	.....	.46
New Orleans, La.....	78	9	.....	1.13	.....	1.09
Shreveport, La.....	74	35	.....	1.04	.....	.04
Fort Smith, Ark.....	72	.....	10	.77	2.05	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	71	.....	2	.80	.30	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	75	16	.....	.91	1.11	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	79	15	.....	1.85	.....	1.19
San Antonio, Tex.....	76	25	.....	1.05	.....	1.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	.....	.....	1.61	.....	1.15
Brownsville, Tex.....	80	20	.....	1.84	.....	1.84
Rio Grande, Tex.....	80	49	.....	.88	.....	.86
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	70	.....	13	.76	.86	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	70	.....	11	.82	.....	.42
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	70	18	.....	.88	.....	.76
Knoxville, Tenn.....	68	11	.....	.66	.36	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	68	.....	24	.68	.....	.66
Indianapolis, Ind.....	65	.....	37	.64	.....	.35
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	67	.....	27	.52	.....	.47
Columbus, Ohio.....	65	.....	26	.62	.....	.40
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	64	11	.....	.61	.55	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	61	10	.....	.62	.....	.02
Rochester, N. Y.....	61	15	.....	.55	.13	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	61	5	.....	.78	.24	.....
Erie, Pa.....	64	.....	11	.97	.....	.16
Cleveland, Ohio.....	63	.....	6	.88	.....	.24
Sandusky, Ohio.....	65	.....	27	.78	.....	.67
Toledo, Ohio.....	63	.....	25	.62	.....	.41
Detroit, Mich.....	62	.....	27	.63	.....	.21
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	.....	24	.61	.....	.29
Alpena, Mich.....	56	.....	8	1.08	.....	.74
Marquette, Mich.....	56	.....	47	1.11	.....	.34
Green Bay, Mich.....	28	.....	21	.99	.....	.47
Grand Haven, Mich.....	60	.....	28	.94	.....	.46
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	.....	29	.72	.....	.40
Chicago, Ill.....	64	.....	46	.71	.....	.45
Duluth, Minn.....	55	.....	26	1.06	.....	.32
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	.....	26	.79	.59	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	61	.....	38	1.16	1.70	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	62	.....	35	1.11	.....	.63
Davenport, Iowa.....	64	.....	38	.77	.....	.21
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	.....	61	.91	.....	.69
Keokuk, Iowa.....	65	.....	33	.85	.07	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	67	.....	54	.91	.....	.86
Cairo, Ill.....	68	.....	35	.63	.13	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	68	.....	44	.84	.....	.72
Springfield, Mo.....	66	.....	23	1.12	.39	.....

Rainfall, week ending September 19th. 1890.

Form 106 F.



Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions deficiency (-) in rainfall for the week.
 Figures show, in inches, amount of actual rainfall over areas bounded by light lines.

WAR DEPARTMENT WEATHER MAP
 PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:
 A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer.
 Observations for the Signal Service are taken at 8 A.M. & 8 P.M. 75th Meridian Time.

Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended September 19, 1890—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees, Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Kansas City, Mo.....	66		22	.82	.74	
Concordia, Kan.....	64	11		.77		.77
Omaha, Nebr.....	63		14	.83	.57	
Valentine, Nebr.....	61		14	.34		.30
Huron, Dak.....	60		27	.35		.33
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	56		40	.49	.39	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	52		78	.42		.14
Bismarck, Dak.....	56		21	.29		.19
Buford, Fort, Dak.....	55		20	.16		.04
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	56	10		.28		.28
Helena, Mont.....	55	40		.35		.35
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	58		2	.17		.17
Rapid City, Dak.....	55	29		.13		.12
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	64	6		.22		.22
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	55	8		.20		.20
North Platte, Nebr.....	62			.32		.25
Denver, Colo.....	61	4		.22		.20
Dodge City, Kans.....	67		5	.32		.22
Elliott, Fort, Tex.....	68		4	.52		.51
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	72		9	.64	.80	
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	60	2		.35		.39
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	56		15	.72		.70
Portland, Oreg.....	61	6		.43		.43
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61	1		.20		.20
Red Bluff, Cal.....	76		18	.15		.15
Sacramento, Cal.....	69		5	.06		.06
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		14	.04		.04
Los Angeles, Cal.....	68	26		.04		.04
San Diego, Cal.....	67	15		.01	.10	
Yuma, Ariz.....	83	26		.01	.63	

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 6, corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 12.7; and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 28.1 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Salford and 5 in Manchester.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fourteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 56; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 16; whooping-cough, 46; enteric fever, 18; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 128. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 180 deaths. In greater London 1,884 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 9 and whooping-cough 13.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 6, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 35.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 130 deaths were registered, including measles 1 and whooping-cough 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended September 6 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 21.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 423, including measles, 11; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 4; whooping-cough, 23; fever, 8; diarrhoea, 18; and croup and laryngitis, 5.

England—New-Castle-upon-Tyne—Denial of reported case of cholera.—The United States consul, under date of September 2, 1890, writes as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 25th or 26th of August, a steamship arrived on the Tyne from Bilboa; that on the night following her arrival one of the crew became violently ill, and the local newspapers published the case as one of "cholera in Newcastle," "cholera on the Tyne," etc.

I at once investigated the facts of the case, and learned from the health officers that it was simply a severe attack of summer or choleraic diarrhœa, and not one of cholera.

However, as the report of the local papers was copied in others, giving it widespread circulation, I submitted a formal inquiry to the health department, and deemed it best to report the true facts.

I beg to inclose letter received this day from the medical officer of health, Doctor Armstrong, showing the case to have been one of severe diarrhœa, and that the information I first obtained was correct, and there was no occasion for alarm.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 375,378. Total deaths, 1,074, including small-pox, 43; enteric fever, 43; diphtheria and croup, 41; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 40; and whooping-cough, 3.

SPAIN—*Excess of mortality among the soldiers of the Spanish army in comparison with that of the other principal armies of Europe*.—The following has been received by the Secretary of State from the United States consul at Barcelona, dated August 30, 1890 :

SIR: According to a paper which was read at the International Medical Congress in Berlin last month in regard to the hygienic statistics of the principal armies of Europe, and which has been generally accepted by Spanish journalists as indisputably exact, by far the greatest mortality exists among the soldiers composing the army of Spain, as may be learned from a comparison of the following figures, extracted from the paper referred to :

Nations.	Annual death rate of soldiers per 1,000.
Spain.....	13.49
Russia.....	8.88
Italy.....	7.74
Austria-Hungary.....	6.94
France.....	6.09
England.....	5.13
Belgium.....	4.07
Germany.....	3.97

These figures have been widely copied by the newspapers throughout Spain, and a general hope has been expressed that an inquiry will be made and sanitary rules adopted that will tend to lower the mortality among the soldiers of Spain.

Santander.—Month of July, 1890. Population, 45,000. Total deaths, 110, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; croup, 1.

PORTUGAL—*Lisbon*.—Period from June 29 to August 16, 1890. Population, 242,297. Total deaths, 1,108, including phthisis pulmonalis, 104; small-pox, 38; enteric fever, 11; diphtheria, 3; and measles, 7.

ITALY—*Turin*.—Period from July 21 to July 31, 1890. Population, 314,827. Total deaths, 185, including small-pox 1 and enteric fever 3.

CHINA—*Canton*.—The following report of the sanitary condition of the city has been received from the United States consul, dated August 21, 1890:

Since July, 1884, the only river channel available for commerce between Canton, China, and the sea has never had over 12 feet depth of water at high tide, and only about 6 feet depth of water at low tide, on the "Salt Flats," about 5 miles below and east of Canton.

The only American ships that come to this port are "men-of-war" of light draught.

Under these circumstances there has been nothing to report in regard to the sanitary condition of ships, crews, passengers, or in regard to the infectious nature of cargoes leaving this port for any American port.

I may add that during the past eight years no invoice of rags has been presented at this consulate for certification by the consul, and I think no such cargo has gone from this port to the United States. At and in this port and city of Canton there are absolutely no sanitary statistics, or mortuary records or returns, or any data showing the death rate, longevity, healthfulness, prevailing diseases, or physical condition of the population. The only perceptible increase of deaths occurs during the latter part of the winter and early part of the spring (usually between the end of February and the beginning of May), when the poorly-clad and badly-fed coolies, by exposure to the cool nights and the mid-day sun, eat unripe fruit and impure food, and are suddenly reduced to death. Epidemics do not often appear at Canton, and contagious diseases attract no attention. Small-pox is more or less continually at Canton, but there seems to be no great fatality therefrom. Cholera has never had many victims at Canton, although it often appears along the Chinese coast ports.

This exemption from cholera is generally attributed to the prevailing use of boiled water with tea for slaking thirst, and moderation as to fluids.

The temperature in winter seldom gets as low as 38° Fahrenheit, and probably rises as high as 96° or 97° only two or three days in summer.

INDIA—*Calcutta*.—Quarter ended June 30, 1890. Total deaths, 2,153, including cholera, 129; fever, 619; and small-pox, 26.

CUBA—*Havana*—*Yellow fever*.—Week ended September 11, 1890. The United States consul-general reports 40 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever, showing a decline in both cases and deaths compared with the report for the previous week.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of August, 1890. Total deaths, 94, including 1 from diphtheria.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—*Panama*.—The consul-general transmits the following:

Decree No. 47, of the 12th of August, 1890, by which are adopted measures to prevent the Department being invaded by cholera.

The governor of the department considering—

(1) That the governor of the department of Bolivar has prohibited the approach to and entrance in the ports of that department of vessels

coming from Spain or any other place infected with cholera, even though they may have been quarantined at the intermediate ports of other nations;

(2) That the Government of the department of Panama has no vessel on the Atlantic coast with which to watch over the vicinity of the ports on that side;

(3) That the vessels from the before-mentioned places arrive regularly at the ports of the department of Bolivar before coming to those of this department;

(4) That according to the judgment of the medical board of the department it would be dangerous to delay measures of such imperious necessity as those now adopted,

DECREES :

ART. 1. Vessels coming from Spanish ports or from any other port infected with cholera which were not received in the ports of the department of Bolivar shall not be received in the ports of this department situated on the Atlantic.

ART. 2. The approach and entrance to said ports is always prohibited to vessels coming from infected ports, notwithstanding that they have undergone quarantine at the intermediate ports of other nations.

ART. 3. The governor of the department of Bolivar is begged to direct that the commission charged with the quarantine service of observation in the ports of Bolivar shall notify those whom it may concern in regard to that which is herein decreed in regard to them.

ART. 4. The superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company and the direction of the canal company shall be requested by the prefect of Colon to prepare, for account of the public treasury, a suitable vessel for the service of observation, which will be organized as soon as possible.

ART. 5. The members of the consular corps residing in this department shall be notified of these dispositions, for the information of the various Governments represented and of the steamship agencies located here.

ART. 6. The disposition of the present decree shall commence to be complied with from the date of their official publication without prejudice to that which may be decided by the Supreme Government of the Republic herein.

ART. 7. The prefect of the province of Colon, associated with the inspector of that port, is hereby specially charged with the duty of seeing that this decree is complied with.

Let it be made known and published.

Given in the palace of the Government of Panama, the 12th of August, 1890.

J. V. AYCARDI.

The Secretary-General: J. N. VENRO.

BRAZIL—*Para.*—Month of August, 1890. Population, 80,000. Total deaths, 169, including beri-beri 15 and yellow fever 6.

The United States consul reports the city and the adjacent country to be in good sanitary condition.

SYRIA—*Measures of protection against cholera.*—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Beirut, August 7, 1890.

SIR: Reverting to the Hon. Mr. Bissinger's No. 321 of the 23d of January last upon the subject of cholera in Mesopotamia, I have now the honor to bring to the notice of your Department an article published in the official paper of the vilayet of Syria, under date of the 31st ultimo, the tenor of which, being translated into English, reads as follows:

“Owing to the appearance of cholera in both the Erbil district, belonging to the vilayet of Mossoul, and in the Nisibin district, subordinate to the Mutessarrifiate of Mardin in the vilayet of Diarbekir, it was considered necessary that prophylactic measures should be adopted in this vilayet. A sanitary cordon has consequently been established in each of the villages of Karieten and Domer and a medical officer sent to each of them.”

I beg, furthermore, to invite the attention of the Department of State to the following translation of a circular addressed under this date by the Beirut sanitary office to the representatives of the foreign powers residing here:

“The cholera having broken out in the ‘Hedjaz,’ pilgrims returning to destinations in the Mediterranean, after being subjected to a quarantine of twenty days, shall, without any intercourse, traverse the Suez Canal. They shall also undergo a quarantine of ten days in one of our Lazarets at Beirut or Smyrna, according to their destination.”

From the foregoing notices it will be observed that the cholera has not yet reached any point within the Beirut consular district, composed of the four vilayets of Adana, Aleppo, Syria, and Beirut, but is still confined to the vilayets of “Hedjaz” (in Arabia), “Mossoul” and “Diarbekir” (in Mesopotamia).

Nevertheless, as the latter vilayet is adjacent to the United States consular district of Aleppo, subordinate to this consulate, I considered it to be my duty to report the case to your Department and to notify it of the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities to prevent the extension of that epidemic.

It is greatly feared that unless the strictest surveillance be observed by the Government officials to whom the care of inspecting the said sanitary cordons is entrusted, Syria may not escape the invasion of that dreadful scourge.

Should the cholera, however, spread its ravages to any part of the country lying within the jurisdiction of the Beirut consulate, I will lose no time in reporting the matter to the Department of State, conformably to paragraphs 333 to 335, inclusive, of the Consular Regulations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE KHOURI,
First Dragoman, appointed Vice-Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Geographical pathology—Diseases prevailing in the several countries—Asia.

[Translated from *La Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene*, Naples, June, 1890.]

ARABIA.—Malaria is extraordinarily prevalent and intense along the Arabian coast, especially the Red Sea littoral, while the higher levels are free from it. Typhus is less frequent among the settled population of the Arabian peninsula than in the great caravans, particularly those composed of pilgrims to Mecca. In the nosology of Arabia, gastro-intestinal affections of various sorts, perforating ulcers of the stomach, sunstroke, scrofulosis, scleroderma, and scabies predominate. Small-pox epidemics are very frequent, owing to the fact that Arab moslems prohibit vaccination. Phthisis is rare. Diseases of the eyes are as common as in Egypt, and cases of hemeralopia are very frequent.

SYRIA.—Malarial fevers prevail along the coast during the months of March and October, while the valleys of Lebanon and eastern Syria (Damascus and Aleppo) are wholly free from them. Dysentery and sporadic cases of cholera, with other gastro-enteric diseases, predominate. Inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs, and phthisis, are rare. Among cutaneous diseases erysipelas is stated to be most frequent. A special form of dermatopathia prevails in Syria, and is known under the name of Aleppo evil. Scabies in very severe forms is much more common than scleroderma. Plague disappeared from Syria early in 1840, somewhat in advance of its disappearance in Egypt.

ASIA MINOR.—The pathology of this region seems to be analogous with that of Syria. Malaria is more prevalent, and bilious disorders and dysentery, with diseases of the respiratory organs, are reported to be more frequent.

ARMENIA, KURDISTAN, AND MESOPOTAMIA.—In addition to the pathologic influences already noted, a marked predisposition to cerebral diseases prevails in these provinces. In some districts of Mesopotamia cholera is stationary, and plague, if we may judge from recent reports, is more constant than has been supposed.

PERSIA.—Even the higher levels of the country are not free from malaria, which prevails in a fatal form along the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. Typhus is of frequent occurrence. Small-pox furnishes a large contingent of mortality. Measles is virulent, and scarlet fever and diphtheria occurred as epidemics from 1860 to 1870. Diseases of the respiratory organs, dysentery, and hepatitis are frequent. Phthisis is rare. Scabies prevails as an epidemic in the southern provinces.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Typhus, and more especially dysentery, has declined, except at some points, as, for example, the southern part of Afghanistan. Malaria prevails along the river and lake shores. Phthisis is said to be rare, and although certain tropical cutaneous diseases, and scabies, with ophthalmia in various forms, predominate, it can not be asserted that the climatic conditions of the country are unfavorable.

EAST INDIES.—The pathologic conditions of the East Indies are much worse, since not only does malaria in the most alarming forms prevail along the banks of the great rivers and in the low valleys of the Himalayas, but a special form of typhus is noted, on the identity of which with enteric fever much has been written in England. In spite of the practice of vaccination small-pox epidemics ravage a vast extent of country. Measles and scarlet fever are on the decrease. Diarrhœa and

dysentery, with consequences to the abdominal organs which rapidly induce cachexia, diseases of the thoracic organs (especially grave pulmonitis and phthisis, which in the hospitals in the large cities often reaches a proportion of 1:9), sunstroke, apoplexy, traumatic tetanus and tetanus of the new-born predominate to a frightful extent in East Indian pathology. To these must be added the endemicity of cholera in some provinces of India, and this not only in the lower districts of Bengal and in the district of Malwa, but throughout a much wider extent of country. If to this we add that 100,000 individuals are affected with scabies (the proportion in the province of Madras is 13,900 to about 31,000,000 of inhabitants); that scleroderma, Delhi evil, tropical phagedæna, cutaneous affections, and entozoaria are largely diffused; that dengue rages, and at Pondicherry and Madras assumes a fatal form, some conception may be gained of the terribly unfavorable conditions that prevail in this region. A large percentage of mortality is due to the sting of serpents. Diphtheria is rare. Syphilis has lately decreased among Europeans and native Hindus. In the vicinity of Calcutta a form of hay fever (*nau krak*) is endemic. According to some authorities, madura foot and *ainhum* are not infrequent, though sporadic.

It would require too much space to treat separately the pathology of the dependencies of the Indian Empire. In Ceylon tetanus, syphilis, cholera, and beri-beri are a little less prevalent. Of the colonies which constitute the Straits Settlement (Pulo-Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Labuan), Singapore is the most healthy, and Labuan is reputed to be excessively unhealthy. The dominant characteristics of the pathology of this region are identical with those which prevail in the Anglo-Indian Empire. The same may be asserted, if we may judge from the scattered reports received up to this time of English Burmah, where malaria is greatly dreaded, while cholera is endemic.

SIAM.—Intermittent and remittent fevers are asserted to have become lately more frequent. Complications with dysentery are more rare than in Burmah. For some time past immunity from phthisis pulmonalis has been claimed, but this is ascertained not to be true. Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is declared to be a focus of choleraic malarial fever.

LAOS, TONQUIN, COCHIN CHINA.—In addition to malaria and dysentery, three special forms of disease require mention: Wood fever (a species of typhus which is undoubtedly connected with the etiology of malaria), parasitic diarrhœa, and Cochin China ulcer. These diseases, on account of their frequency, have been of late minutely described, especially by French physicians in Tonquin and Cochin China. Anæmia and scurvy are in the first rank of the pathology of these countries. Rheumatism and hepatic affections are very common. The duration of life among natives and Europeans is very short.

CHINA.—For reasons easily understood, it is impossible to describe precisely the pathologic conditions of this country. It is reputed that scrofula in infancy, syphilis in the development period and later, and dyspepsia with all its consequences in maturity are general, as is also malaria, which in some parts of the country attacks nearly all individuals. In the summer, dysentery and cholera break out as formidable epidemics. From time to time thousands of victims are carried off by small-pox, although from time immemorial an imperfect method of vaccination has been in use. Phthisis, ophthalmia, and cutaneous diseases are terribly prevalent. It is suspected that there are provinces in China in which plague is endemic. Measles and scarlet fever are

rare. Dengue and beri-beri have seldom spread in China. The diseases to which opium smokers are subject constitute a specialty in the pathology of China.

JAPAN.—This country, on account of its position, presents very varied pathologic conditions. Malaria exists, but not to any great degree, in the southern islands and decreases toward the north. Exanthematic typhus and dengue are absent. The relative infrequency of puerperal fever and the benign character of erysipelas deserve mention. Scabies and syphilis are much diffused. Beri-beri assumes such proportions that it may be described as a national disease. The cholera epidemics in Japan of 1831, 1853, 1854, 1877, 1879, made enormous ravages. For more than ten years small-pox has decreased in proportion to the adoption of the European method of vaccination.

THE SUNDA ISLANDS.—These islands are in possession of the Dutch. According to the observations of European physicians they are eminently unhealthy. Malaria prevails throughout a vast extent of country along the coast. Dysentery with hepatic attacks, hepatic disturbances without dysentery, affections of the mouth, gastro-enteric affections, and beri-beri are terribly prevalent. Typhus and scarlet fever are very rare; measles is benign. With regard to small-pox, what was said of Japan is applicable here. Diseases of the respiratory organs, especially phthisis, are slightly diffused. Cutaneous diseases, especially those of a parasitic nature; yaws, madura foot, tropical phagedæna, with scabies and scleroderma, are enormously diffused. Cholera is more sporadic than epidemic. The enormous losses experienced by the Dutch in their last war with the Achinese, were due especially to pernicious malaria and beri-beri. Nearly a third of the troops were syphilitic. In some garrisons the proportion was as 1: 1.01.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
London.....	Aug. 30.....	5,758,500	2,134					17	30	30	72	
London.....	Sept. 11.....	5,758,500	1,884					18	23	25	65	
Paris.....	Sept. 6.....	2,260,945	902			5		19	1	25	19	10
Liverpool.....	Aug. 30.....	613,463	300					1	15	2	2	
Liverpool.....	Sept. 6.....	613,463	261				1		16	1		
Glasgow.....	Sept. 6.....	545,678	220					5	4	3		
Brussels.....	Aug. 30.....	469,459	221					3				
Hamburg.....	Aug. 23.....	455,000	247					2				
Calcutta.....	Aug. 2.....	433,219	215	4		2				8		
Rome.....	July 26.....	417,392	159					5	1	1		
Rome.....	Aug. 2.....	417,392	165					3				
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 6.....	406,402	139									
Lyons.....	Aug. 30.....	401,330	159					1				
Cologne.....	Aug. 16.....	285,042	169				1					
Cologne.....	Aug. 23.....	285,042	178					1				
Cologne.....	Aug. 30.....	285,042	183						1			
Barcelona.....	Sept. 4.....	272,000	108					16				
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 30.....	271,135	64							1		
Dresden.....	Aug. 30.....	269,000	133									
Palermo.....	Aug. 30.....	259,000	100									
Antwerp.....	Aug. 30.....	232,418	109				1			2		
Antwerp.....	Sept. 6.....	232,418	123					2	2			
Bristol.....	Sept. 6.....	232,248	63					1	1			
Belfast.....	Aug. 30.....	232,222	112					1	3			

MORTALITY TABLE—FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	
Havana	Sept. 11	200,448	132	4	1		5						
Genoa	Sept. 6	180,388	91		1	2				1			
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Aug. 30	170,733	58							2			
Konigsberg	Aug. 24	160,530	2										
Trieste	Aug. 30	158,054	66					1					
Venice	Aug. 16	156,800	90		12		2						
Hanover	Aug. 30	155,000	78					1					
Ghent	Aug. 30	152,395	78					1					5
Christiania	Aug. 16	143,300	49							3			
Funchal	Aug. 30	133,250	20					1					
Stuttgart	Sept. 6	125,510	48										
Bremen	Aug. 30	124,000	55										
Cardiff	Sept. 6	117,012	51							1			
Dantzic	Aug. 23	115,140	86						1	1			
Dantzic	Aug. 23	115,140	90										
Barmen	Aug. 30	113,000	38										
Barmen	Sept. 6	113,000	56										
Havre	Aug. 30	112,074	73					2	1	1	1	1	1
Aix-La-Chapelle	Sept. 7	109,783	74			2							
Catania	Aug. 31	109,000				1	3	1	1				
Crefeld	Sept. 6	108,000	60										
Stettin	Aug. 23	105,122	66							3			
Stettin	Aug. 30	105,122	69										
Leghorn	Aug. 31	103,723	35					1		4			
Leghorn	Sept. 7	103,723	37										
Zurich	Aug. 30	91,323	10			1	5						2
Messina	Aug. 30	79,971	37							2			
Messina	Sept. 6	79,971	32							1			
Angers	Aug. 16	78,590	45										
Angers	Aug. 23	78,590	57						1				
Angers	Aug. 30	78,590	65						1				
Edinburgh	Aug. 30	78,538	18						2	2			
Mannheim	July 30	70,000	34						1				
Jerez de la Frontera	Aug. 23	61,708	25										
Cadiz	Aug. 16	57,157	36									1	
Cadiz	Sept. 3	57,157	38					1		4			
Merida	Aug. 22	45,000	56		2								
Merida	Aug. 31	45,000	45		2								
Gasp's Basin	Sept. 16	43,909	4										
Trapani	Aug. 30	43,095	10										
Cienfuegos	Sept. 7	40,655	19	5									
Marsala	Aug. 30	40,131	11										
Cape Town	Aug. 20	36,000	27							1			
Schiedam	Sept. 6	25,600	8										
Cardenas	Sept. 7	24,000	15										
Cardenas	Sept. 14	24,000	11										
Gibraltar	Aug. 31	23,681	18					2					
Girgenti	Aug. 30	23,547	12										
Vera Cruz	Sept. 11	22,800	28					1					1
Dunfermline	Aug. 23	20,000	14					1					1
Dunfermline	Aug. 30	20,000	13										
Licata	Aug. 30	19,000	18						11	1			
Kingston, Can	Sept. 19	18,000	5										
Sagua	Sept. 6	15,605	7										
Cape Haytien	Aug. 23	15,000	8										
Cape Haytien	Aug. 30	15,000	6										
Flushing	Sept. 6	13,200	8										
Guelph	Sept. 13	10,173	4							1			
Tuxpam	Aug. 30	9,000	9										
La Guayra	Aug. 23	7,428	6										
La Guayra	Aug. 30	7,428	3										
Sarnia	Sept. 13	6,200	2										
Coaticook	Sept. 13	3,800	1										
San Juan del Norte	Aug. 3	1,000	2										

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